

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 7th April, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 4th April, states that it is well known that Mr. Gladstone Anglo-Turkish alliance. has no sympathy with the Turks and even desires the destruction of their empire. During the late Russo-Turkish war his sympathies were entirely with the Russians, whom he regarded as the deliverers of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. His strong denunciations of Turkish rule alienated the hearts of the English nation from the Turks and prevented Lord Beaconsfield's Government from extending a helping hand to them in their difficulties. On the contrary, the British Government occupied Cyprus at the termination of the war. Mr. Gladstone's interference with Egyptian affairs is really due to his evil desire to injure the power of the Sultan and to benefit the British bond-holders of Egypt. But the Central Asian crisis has brought him to his senses, and he has thought it necessary to conclude a friendly alliance with Turkey, whom he always hated. There is no doubt that if England had not allowed Russia to cripple the strength of her friend, the Porte, Russia would never have had the courage to approach

the Afghán frontier. The alliance concluded between England and Turkey will be most beneficial to the two countries. It may deter Russia from picking a quarrel with England, but, if hostilities break out, the British Government will be able to withdraw its troops from the Soudan and to concentrate all its strength against Russia, and will also receive great help from the Porte. The benefit that will result to Turkey is that her rights in Egypt will remain intact by the withdrawal of British troops from the latter country, and she will be saved from the intrigues of all the European powers, especially of Russia, to which she is an eye-sore. It is to be hoped that the Anglo-Turkish alliance will prove a lasting one.

Circulation,
605 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 3rd April, states that it is still of opinion that no reliance should be placed on Russian

Central Asian crisis.

faith, and that a strong army should be at once sent forward to occupy Kandahar and Herat. Recent telegrams show that Komaroff and Alikhanoff have advanced with a large force to Urush Doshan within eighteen miles of Panjdeh. On the other hand, the reply received from St. Petersburg to Earl Granville's despatch is said to be of a conciliatory nature. Nothing could be more desirable than a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. But when the Russian Generals are continually advancing in spite of the declaration of the St. Petersburg Government to the effect that no further advance will be made pending the action of the Boundary Commission, there is little hope of peace.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 1st April, does not think that any great good will result from the costly Ráwal Pindi pageant.

Ráwal Pindi Darbár.

In fact the Sikhs, who may be supposed to be well acquainted with the character of their Afghán neighbours, are of opinion that the Government of India is not well advised in showing such great honours to the Amír, and that the measure will have a bad effect on the frontier tribes. It is rumoured that Government means to give Abdul Rahman a large sum of

money on the occasion of the darbár and also to increase the annual subsidy. But such a policy would be generally regarded as a sign of the weakness of the British Government and would also whet the avarice of the Amír.

The *Shám-i-Oudh* (Fyzabad), of the 31st March, rejoices

Circulation,
359 copies.

Native troops in the to state that the native troops have
Soudan. again distinguished themselves in

Egypt. They took a part in the late fight with Osman Digma, and were very highly spoken of by General Graham. Where are those Englishmen now who are accustomed to protest against the employment of native troops out of this country? There is a vast difference between the pay of European and native soldiers, but the latter do not yield the palm to the former in the battle-field. It is to be hoped that Government will also afford an opportunity to the armies of native chiefs to exhibit their loyalty and bravery.

The *Khuir Khudh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 2nd April,

Mahárāja of Kashmir
and Anglo-Indian newspa-
pers.

states that Anglo-Indian newspapers at first raised a clamour against the Amír of Kabul. They declared that he was in intrigue with the Russian Government and that two Russian envoys were always present in his court. But his Indian visit has shown how utterly unfounded were the charges. The evil-minded Anglo-Indian editors, far from repenting their past misconduct, have lately begun to attack the Mahárāja of Kashmir. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, the *Pioneer*, and the *Statesman* have spread most mischievous rumours about His Highness. The writings of the first two journals are often characterised by prejudice, but it is difficult to realise how the *Statesman*, which is generally well informed, has declared that the Mahárāja will be dethroned and granted a pension. The *Gazette* has charged His Highness with carrying on secret correspondence with Abdul Rahman. The charge seems to be false. But even if it be true, His Highness cannot be said to have committed

any fault. There appears to be no restriction as to his corresponding with foreign potentates direct. In fact, his State being surrounded with foreign countries, he is necessarily obliged to correspond with them. The Government of India is convinced of his loyalty, and will not allow itself to be deceived by the mischievous utterances of the Anglo-Indian Press. (The *Saftr-i-Panjáb*, Hoshiarpur, of the 25th March, and the *Vazir-i-Hind*, Siálkot, of the 5th April, argue that the rumours spread by Anglo-Indian newspapers against the Mahárája are preposterous, and that His Highness has always shown himself to be a most faithful adherent to the Government of India.)

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 30th March, states that the *Pioneer* found fault with the London *Times* and other English papers for spreading disquieting rumours. Rumoured arrival of two Arab spies in the Panjab. But the *Pioneer* itself has recently given publicity to a strange *canard*. It is said that two Arab spies, accompanied by two Maulvis of Delhi, have arrived at a town fifty miles from Lahore, and carry on their proceedings openly, but that the Government officers do not interfere with them for fear of a disturbance of the peace!

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 4th April, referring to Sir Lepel Griffin and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, to Sir Lepel Griffin's answer, published in the *Fortnightly Review*, to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's article on the state of things in this country, remarks that Sir Lepel has taken up the cudgels for his brother Civilians, whom he thinks to be infallible, and endeavoured to refute the charges brought against them by Mr. Blunt. It is not worth while to criticise Sir Lepel's whole article, but there are one or two points which require a passing notice. In answer to Mr. Blunt's statement that the Civilians do not patronize native industries, Sir Lepel observes that they cannot afford to buy costly carpets of native manufacture! More-

over, he says that their wants have multiplied largely, while their scale of pay has remained stationary. But the *Shafiq* would draw his attention to the new Panjáb Re-organization scheme, which was introduced last year, and by which rates of pay for Civilians were increased and natives were excluded from the higher ranks of the public service. He says that, looking at the vast extent of the country and the excellence of the work of Civilians, their salaries are very inadequate. But the *Shafiq* is of opinion that, as it is, they are too highly paid, and fears that if their extravagant emoluments are not curtailed, the Government of India will have to encounter serious financial difficulties ere long.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Gujranwalla, regrets to say that since the frequent transfer of the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwalla. transfer of Mr. Bulman, that district has been during the last four or five years in charge of many officers, such as Mr. Gardener, Mr. Steel, Mr. Macauliffe, Mr. Trafford, and Major Wood, some of whom were allowed to remain there only for a few months, and none for more than a year. The present Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Silcock, has yet been there only for a few days. The writer argues that such frequent changes in the charge of a district are extremely injurious to the administration. Evidently if a Deputy Commissioner is not allowed to remain fairly long in the same district, he will not be able to discover the local wants and requirements and far less to satisfy them. The writer is of opinion that there should be no change in the charge of a district for four or five years except for special reasons. On the other hand, he is opposed to the long stay of native officers in the same district. When a native officer remains long in the same place, he contracts all kinds of relations with the people there, which often interfere with an impartial administration of justice on his part. Râe Gopál Dâs, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has held several offices in Gujranwalla, and his entire service in that district cannot be less than 20

years! The written does not mean to reflect on his character in any way. He is undoubtedly a most conscientious and honest man. However, it is not wise to keep any officer so long in the same place.

The rumour as to the alleged intervention of Lord Randolph Churchill on behalf of water-carriers, who had been impressed at Benares for service in the Soudan, is going the round of the vernacular press. His Lordship is praised for freely coming in contact with respectable and educated natives. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th March, observes that his Lordship would do well to make himself accessible to cultivators and other lower classes of the people and enquire into their condition.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th March, states that it would be a good thing if the courts of justice and registry offices took photographs of persons with whom they had to deal, but whose identity was not quite certain. It is well known that the proceedings of some sub-registrars are not generally regarded as trustworthy, but the proposed arrangement would make personation impossible and enhance the evidential value of registered documents. The scheme would involve no great cost. One photographer on a small pay should be attached to each court of justice and registry office. He should also work as a muharrir. The men might be paid from the copying and registry fees.

Need for appeals in
murder cases to the
Privy Council.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 31st March, urges that in murder cases, in which the convicts are sentenced to death, an ultimate appeal should lie to the Privy Council. It is well known that the orders of the Chief Court in civil suits, in which the value of the subject-matter in dispute is Rs. 10,000 or above, are appealable to that Council, and surely the life of a human being cannot be considered worth less than Rs. 10,000.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 3rd April, states that
Enlistment of Native Volunteers. some time ago the Government of India sanctioned the enlistment of Eurasians and Native Christians as Volunteers. Recently news has been received from Madras to the effect that four natives, too, have been enrolled there as Volunteers. This is a real cause for congratulation. The Government seems to have at last recognised the fact that the defence of the British Indian Empire rests with the millions of this country themselves, and is disposed to remove the disability under which they have so long laboured in the matter of volunteering. It is to be hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall will not be slow to extend to the natives in these provinces the concession which Mr. Grant Duff has granted to the Madras people.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Waqaya-i-Alam* (Ghazipur), of the 30th March, is
The same. surprised that, while large quantities of arms are given to the Amir, natives are not even admitted to volunteer corps. Does Government trust the Afghans more than its own native subjects? It is simply absurd to think that natives would ever like a change of masters.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 29th March, re-
Suggested repeal of the Arms Act. ferring to the critical state of affairs in Central Asia, remarks that measures like the invitation of the Amir to have a conference with the Viceroy and the assemblage of troops on the frontier are good so far as they go. But what is still more important and necessary is that the people should be conciliated and supplied with arms. The Arms Act cannot be repealed a day too soon. If natives are not allowed to carry arms, they will be able to render no aid to Government in case of an outbreak of hostilities with Russia, but will simply offer prayers in their mosques and temples for the success of British arms.

Circulation,
150 copies.

Circulation,
168 copies.

A kánúngo, writing to the *Najmul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st April, regrets to say that kánúngos and the middle class examination. kánúngos who entered the service after 1879, but who do not possess the middle class examination certificates, have lately been ordered to pass that examination. But it should be observed that they are a hard-worked class of officials and can scarcely find time for study. Moreover, when they have passed the kánúngoship examination, it is unnecessary to require them to pass the examination in question. Surely a knowledge of history or geography is not essential to them for the performance of their duty. Under these circumstances, it would be but just and fair to exempt them from the middle class examination. They should not be made to pay the penalty of the mistakes of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce. He should not have admitted them to the service without satisfying himself that they had passed, so to speak, the public service examination.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut) of the 31st March, is glad to state that orders were issued by the late Viceroy for checking the use of *madak*, which is most deleterious to health. It is believed that no licenses will be granted in Dehli this year for the manufacture and sale of that vile drug. Sir Alfred Lyall and the district officers in these provinces, who are so anxious to encourage the use of tea and coffee, would do well to follow suit. The excise revenue would no doubt suffer to some extent from the stoppage of such licenses, but the loss would be nothing compared with the improvement in the health of the people.

Circulation,
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Láhore), of the 30th March, states that it is a matter for deep regret that the Government of India has not approved of the recommendation of the Education Commission for the introduction of moral instruction into schools. The neglect of religious and moral training is producing a most evil effect on the minds of the boys. It

will be remembered that, on the occasion of his late visit to Gujranwalla, Dr. Leitner declared in his speech there that native youths, who had received high English education, were impertinent and insolent. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will reconsider the subject and recognise the necessity for moral education.

The *Prayag Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 1st April, referring to the late municipal elections held at Allahabad, remarks that, as the papers connected with local self-government have not been published in Hindi, the people do not know what that scheme really means. When local enquiries were made for preparing the lists of voters, many persons, thinking that some new tax was intended to be introduced, did not supply correct information. Hence the lists of voters are very incomplete. If the Government really wishes to interest the people in local-self-government, it should order all papers connected with it to be published in Hindi.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The same paper regrets to say that the municipal elections, lately held at the octroi office at Allahabad, were attended with great confusion and disorder. An unseemly quarrel took place among the candidates, and it was believed that the matter would be referred to the District Magistrate. Such a state of things is not very creditable to natives.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 28th March, advocates female education on the ground that it will promote the intellectual, moral, and social condition of native women.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhā* (Benares), of the 30th March, states that it is believed that one Captain Hearsey has reported to the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces, and the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, that Mr. Laidman, C.S., Subordinate Judge, Dehra

Circulation,
350 copies.

Mr. Laidman, C.S., Sub-
ordinate Judge, Dehra
Dun.

Dún, lately abused before him the nephews of Sarup Dás, the well-known Mahant of that place, calling them pigs, bastards, &c., in vernacular, told them that they had had the audacity to appeal to the High Court against his decree, and ordered them out of court. It remains to be seen what notice the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Justice take of the matter, but there can be hardly two opinions as to the impropriety of Mr. Laidman's conduct.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Musfid-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 1st April, which publishes the notice issued by the Post-Master-General of these provinces regarding the payment of money-orders to payees at their own houses through postal peons from the 1st idem, disapproves of the scheme on the following grounds:—*First*, postal peons will be tempted to forge payees' receipts and to misappropriate the money to their own use, especially when payees are quite illiterate and unable to sign their names. *Secondly*, as the same men will deliver letters and also pay money-orders, they may sometimes lose their money bags in a hurry. *Thirdly*, postal peons may be waylaid and relieved of their money by thieves. True, the payees will be saved the trouble of going to the post-office to get the money, but that inconvenience is nothing compared with the serious objections to which the new arrangement is open as shown above.

Circulation,
420 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st March, states that formerly the railway-station at Multan was a very small one and the passenger trains stopped there only for five minutes. The *Rahbar* drew the attention of the railway authorities to these matters some years ago, and is glad to say that they have lately constructed a suitable station and increased the time of halt, for which the inhabitants of the town are very thankful to them. But it is to be regretted

that the passengers are still exposed to great inconvenience at Baháwalpur from short halts of trains. The town being the capital of a large Native State and a place of growing trade, the number of incoming and out-going passengers there is always considerable.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur,	Urdú	Weekly	...	1885.	...	150 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Barkat Ali Diván Búta Singh,	April 4th 30th, 1st & 3rd April.	April 6th " 2nd, 5th & 7th res- pectively. " 3rd ...	500 "
3	<i>Akhbar-i-'Álam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	March 31st	"	80 "
4	<i>Akhbar-i-'Ám</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	April 1st & 4th	" 5th & 7th respectively.	1,880 "
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Chunár</i>	... Chunár	Ditto	Weekly	Hanúmán Prasad	March 31st	" 3rd ...	500 "
6	<i>Ahtar-i-Oudh</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain	" "	" 1st ...	" "
7	<i>Akmal-i-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-din	" "	" 5th ...	" "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdú-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Kái	31st & 4th April.	" 2nd & 6th respectively.	290 copies (in- cluding 45 co- pies taken by Govt.).
9	<i>Almorá Akhbar</i>	... Almorá	Hindí	Weekly	Sadé Nand	" 30th	" 2nd	102 copies
10	<i>Amjad-i-Akhbar</i>	... Badáun	Urdú	Ditto	Ali Amjad Husain,	" "	"	"
11	<i>Ans-i-Hind</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Ashiq Husain	April 1st	" 7th	100 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chaudan Lal	March 28th	" 1st	150 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the An- juman-i-Panjáb.	April 4th	" 6th	400 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.).
14	<i>Ashraf-i-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán	1st	5th	110 copies.
15	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	Hindí-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Totá Rám	Mar. 27th & 3rd April.	" 1st & 5th respectively.	110 "

16	Bhadrat Jwan	Benáres	Hindi	Ditto	Uraú	Rám Krishn Varmá	April 6th	...	7th	...	1,400	"
17	Bharat Prakash	Morádábád	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	...	Banwári Lal	" 1st	...	3rd	...	300	"
18	Dubdaba-i-Qaisarí	Bareilly	Uraú	Weekly	...	Thakur Prasád	Mar, 28th & April.	...	1st & 6th	"
19	Dahlab-i-Sikandar	Rámpur	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Husain,	" 30th	...	1st	...	453	"
20	Dabtru-l-Mulk	Bhúpál	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	...	Anjad Ali	" 27th	...	"	...	225	"
21	Desh Hitaishí	Ajmere	Hindi	Monthly	...	Shyam Sundar	For March	...	6th	...	230	"
22	Gaur Kayasth	Allahábád,	Urdú	Ditto	...	Sadan Lal	"	...	2nd	...	80	"
23	Gham Khar-i-Hind,	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	...	Mahraj Kishun	" 4th	...	7th	"
24	Growse Gazette	Buland-shahr.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Gangá Sahái	March 26th	...	2nd	...	40	"
25	Gurmukhí Akhbár	Amritsar	Gurmukhí	Ditto	...	Jhandá Singh	April 1st	...	"	...	250	"
26	Hámt-i-Hind	Cawnpore,	Urdú	Ditto	...	Muhammad Nabí-Ashraf.	Mar. 26th & 2nd April.	...	1st & 5th	...	613	"
27	Hindustání	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	...	Gangá Prasád	April 1st & 3rd	...	3rd	...	600	"
28	Hindí Pradíp	Allahábád,	Hindi	Monthly	...	Bákrishn Bhatt	For April	...	"	...	250	"
29	telám	Meerut	Urdú	Published six times a month.	...	Muhammad Mir	Mar. 28th & 2nd April.	...	3rd & 6th	...	280	"
30	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú,	Bi-weekly	...	Mahábír Prasád	April 1st & 4th	...	4th & 6th	...	150	"
31	Jaloe-i-Tír	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	...	Ganeshí Lal	" 1st	...	3rd	...	90	"
32	Jamaul-Akhlaq	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	...	Básit Husain	March 24th	...	1st	...	150	"
33	Jam-i-Jamshed	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	...	Jamshed Ali	" 29th	...	"	...	150	"
34	Kard Punch	Allahábád,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ismail,	" 28th	...	"	...	250	"
35	Karnámah	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqúb,	" 30th	...	2nd	...	600 copies (in-	"
36	Kashí Patrika	Benáres	Hindi-Urdú,	Ditto	...	Lakshmi Shankar,	April 3rd	...	5th	...	cluding 324 copies taken by Govt.).	"
37	Katcher Punch	Aonla	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	...	Ahmad Sháh	" 1st	...	3rd	...	110 copies.	"
38	Kavi Vachan Sudh.	Benáres	Hindi	Weekly	...	Chintámaní Rao	March 30th	...	2nd	...	350	"
39	Kheir Khwah-i-Islam	Delhi	Urdú	Ditto	...	Mir Hasan	April 1st	...	4th	...	190	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
40	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Hind,</i>	Delhi	Urdū	Bi-monthly,	Mahā Nārāyan	1885. April 1st	1885. April 3rd	160 copies.
41	<i>Khair-Khudh-i-Kashmīr.</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Sālig Rām	" 2nd	" 5th	"
42	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Panjāb.</i>	Gujranwālā	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	Mar. 20th & 28th	" 2nd	400 "
43	<i>Kak-i-Nār</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rāi	" 31st, 2nd & 4th April,	" 3rd, 5th & 7th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.).
44	<i>Lama-i-Nār</i>	Jannpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hāfiz Abdullah	" 15th & 22nd	" 7th	84 copies.
45	<i>Madrūd Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindī-Urdū	Ditto	Gobardhan Dās	" 30th	" 2nd	90 "
46	<i>Mashr-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdū	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	" 31st	" "	200 "
47	<i>Malla-i-Nār</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Durgā Prasad	" 28th	" 1st	30 "
48	<i>Mahr-i-Durakhshān,</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	April 1st	" 4th	200 "
49	<i>Mahr-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mubīn-llah	March 31st	" "	175 "
50	<i>Mitra Vilās</i>	Lahore	Hindī	Ditto	Mukund Rām	" 30th	" 1st	270 "
51	<i>Mulla Dopiazā</i>	Ditto	Urdū	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	" "	" "	"
52	<i>Musid-i-Am</i>	Agrā	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khān	April 1st	" 5th	100 "
53	<i>Municipal Guide</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Ali Jān	March 20th	" 4th	75 "
54	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	Morādābād	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" "	" 6th	175 "
55	<i>Najmu-l-Akhdar</i>	Etāwah	Ditto	Ditto	Kāhu-llah Khān	April 1st	" 5th	168 "
56	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Aviār Krishn	March 31st	" 2nd	195 "
57	<i>Nastm-i-Agrā</i>	Agrā	Ditto	Ditto	Jamnā Dās	" 30th	" 1st	350 "
58	<i>Nisamu-l-Mulk</i>	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Itishāmu-l-dīn	April 4th	" 6th	110 "
59	<i>Nār Afshān</i>	Ludhiānā,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	" 2nd	" 4th	775 "
60	<i>Nār-i-Badeen</i>	Aonlā	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Shāh	" "	" 5th	300 "

61	Naru-l-Abedar	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	Mar. 28th & 5th April.	7th	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
62	Naru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamid	April 4th	5th	375 copies.
63	Nusratu-l-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	1st	4th	200 "
64	Ngaya Sudha	Harda	Marathi-English.	Ditto	Basudeva Bhaskar,	"	2nd	350 "
65	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	1st to 7th	1st to 7th respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
66	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	March 26th	1st	450 copies.
67	Panjab Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	" 28th & 1st April.	2nd & 25th respectively.	275 "
68	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-din	April 1st	5th	80 "
69	Patilala Akhbar	Patilala	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	March 31st	2nd	363 "
70	Prayaga Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	April 1st	1st	700 "
71	Qaisari	Jullundur,	Urdu	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	4th	6th	110 "
72	Rasht-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmadu-l-din	"	7th	400 "
73	Rasht-i-Akhbar	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Hussain	6th	"	350 "
74	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Daily	Khadim Ali	Mar. 30th, 31st, 1st & 3rd April	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 6th respectively.	420 "
75	Rajpootana Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi,	Weekly	Murad Ali	30th	1st	160 "
76	Reformer	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Salig Ram	April 1st	3rd	700 "
77	Sabha Kaporthala	Kaporthala	Ditto	Ditto	Nizam-ul-din	March 28th	6th	150 "
78	Sadique-l-Akhbar	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Natan	April 2nd	5th	264 "
79	Safir-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaki Das	March 31st	2nd	300 "
80	Safir-i-Panjab	Hoshiarpur.	Ditto	Weekly	Sindhi Khan Safi	" 25th	"	253 "
81	Sejvan Kirti Sudhar.	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	" 30th	5th	215 "

List of papers examined — (concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
82	<i>Shafiq-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore ...	Urdu	Weekly	Saifu-l-Haq	April 4th	April 6th	... copies.
83	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan	" 1st	" 3rd	100
84	<i>Sham-i-Oudh</i>	... Fyzabad ...	Ditto	Ditto	Kishan Prasad	March 31st	" 6th	359
85	<i>Shula-i-Tur</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibra-	" "	" 1st	175
					him.			"
86	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	... Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	" 28th	" "	...
87	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Khandwa,	Marathi	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	April 1st	" 4th	100
88	<i>Surtr-i-Qaisari</i>	... Bampur ...	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Raza	" 2nd	" 5th	70
89	<i>Talash</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ushat Ali Khan	March 27th	" 1st	105
90	<i>Tamannad</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	April 1st	" 2nd	125
91	<i>Tattva-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto	Sajjad Hussain	March 31st	" 5th	198
92	<i>Vast-i-Hind</i>	... Sikot ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Mavahid	" 29th & 5th	" 1st & 7th	200
						April	respectively.	"
93	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 29th to 3rd	" 2nd to 7th	900
						April.	respectively.	"
94	<i>Vrit Dhar</i>	... Dhar ...	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	April 2nd	" 7th	120
95	<i>Wagya-i-Islam</i>	... Ghazipur,	Urdu	Ditto	Siraju-din Ahmad	March 30th	" 4th	300

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th April, 1885

PRINCE DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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